



RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG TAKEN.

COLORED TROOPS THE FIRST TO ENTER THE SLAVEHOLDERS CAPITOL.

THE REBELS LEAVE IN HASTE.

Gen. Grant Attempting to Cut off Lee's Escape.

A PORTION OF RICHMOND ON FIRE.

The Citizens Welcome the Union Troops.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

War Department, Washington, }
Monday, April 3—10 a. m. }

To Major-Gen. Dix: The following telegram from the President, announcing the evacuation of Petersburg and probably of Richmond, has just been received by this Department.

E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War. }
City Point, Va., }
Monday, April 2—9:30 a. m. }

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War. This morning Lieut. Gen. Grant reports Petersburg evacuated, and he is confident that Richmond also is evacuated. He is pushing forward to cut off, if possible, the retreating Rebel army.

A. LINCOLN. }
SECOND DISPATCH. }
War Department, Washington, D. C., }
Monday, April 3—10 a. m. }

To Major-Gen. Dix: It appears from a dispatch of Gen. Weitzel's, just received by this Department, that our forces under his command are in Richmond, having taken it at 8:15 this morning.

E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War. }
THIRD DISPATCH. }
War Department, Washington, }
Monday, April 3—12 m. }

To Major-Gen. Dix: The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond, and the announcement that the city is on fire, has been received.

E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War. }
City Point, Va., }
Monday, April 3—11 a. m. }

To E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War. Gen. Weitzel telegraphs as follows: "We took Richmond at 7:15 this morning. I captured many guns. The enemy left in great haste. The city is on fire in one place. Am making every effort to put it out."

"The people receive us with enthusiastic expressions of joy."

"Gen. Grant started early this morning with the army, toward the Danville road, to cut off Lee's retreating army, if possible."

"President Lincoln has gone to the front."

T. S. BOWERS, A. A. Gen.

Richmond Ours.

The fall of Richmond and Petersburg, so closely following the victories of Saturday and Sunday, has gladdened the hearts of the Loyal Millions as no other event has done or had power to do. Newbern, Nashville, New Orleans, Memphis, Norfolk, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Fayetteville, were each important, and its capture was hailed with satisfaction; but even Charleston, the cradle of Secession, was not so generally esteemed the cockade of the Rebellion as Richmond, the seat of the Confederate Government, but lately deserted by its Congress, and yesterday the focus of all that was left of its authority and prestige.

"Richmond is ours!" as it was yesterday flashed to Madawaska and to Oregon, awakened more shouts of exultation than if it had been telegraphed that Lee had surrendered his army.

For Richmond has been long an eyesore to the Republic. The sudden and secret plunge of Virginia into the abyss of Treason—the instant rush upon the National Army and Navy Yard within her borders—the sudden transformation of the entire State into an active volcano of hostility to the National existence—the violence and instantly suppressed from the Atlantic to the crests of the Alleghenies—the perils wherewith the National Capital was suddenly environed—above all, the long and wearying efforts to plant the Old Flag once more on the battlements of the Rebel Metropolis—the precious lives sacrificed in those persistent efforts—all contributed to heighten the joy wherewith Unionists yesterday grasped each other's hands and shouted "Richmond is ours!"

It might have been ours long ago. It could have been taken with little loss by the tens of thousands whom Gen. Scott persistently held idle and useless around Washington throughout May and June, 1861. It might easily have been taken by McClellan in the Spring of 1862, had that illustrious professor of the art How Not To Do It really and zealously tried. It might have been taken, but was not, for God's time had not come. At last, that time has come, and millions joyfully echo Richmond is ours!

Grant's Victory.

It is characteristic of Gen. Grant that having by dint of five days hard fighting driven the enemy out of the tremendous works surrounding his capital, he stopped

not one single moment to enjoy the parade of an entrance into Richmond, but with unremitting energy pushed after Lee as well when he was a fugitive as when he madly clung to his defenses.—Sunday night Lee fled. On Monday morning Grant's columns were more in motion, and along the banks of the Appomattox began race with the Rebels for the Danville road.

The topography of the pending campaign is such that it is by no means certain Lee has secured a line of retreat on the railroad or on any road. He went to Richmond when he abandoned Petersburg he had a march of twenty-two miles to make. If he were to move from Richmond to Purkesville the distance is fifty-three miles, and Grant at Petersburg has a straight and shorter road to Lee's line of retreat than Lee has on the railroad.—So that, as we know Grant started instantly in pursuit, we may doubt whether Lee will reach the Junction first. The chance that he cannot protect the Danville road as far as Burkesville is at least an even one, and if he does not, there is no chance of his escape.

It must be remembered further that the plans and combinations of Gen. Grant contemplated precisely the event that has now occurred—the defeat of Lee, and his retreat in haste from Petersburg and Richmond. It was not meant that in such a contingency he should be permitted to escape. Probably Gen. Grant has accelerated the opening of this campaign from information that Lee meditated an evacuation, and because Grant did not intend his enemy should sneak away without a fight, he fell upon him without waiting one moment for the maturing of Sherman's campaign in North Carolina. Therefore it cannot be presumed he will consent that any considerable portion of the Rebel army shall escape his grasp, or that Lee shall ever again be able to rally and reorganize the forces which have hitherto been the garrison and bulwark of Richmond. We do not hear this morning from Gen. Grant—but that is moving too rapidly, and has no time or means, to telegraph.

Moreover, when Gen. Sheridan turned east on the White Oak Road on Saturday, and came in upon the enemy's flank with such weight and velocity as decided the fate of the great battle on Sunday, we do not know that he brought the whole of his cavalry with him. It does not appear that cavalry were largely engaged in those actions, and it is at least a plausible conjecture that a force was detached at that which went to Burkesville or other convenient spot on the Danville Road, and while the fight for Richmond raged on the Appomattox, and in the very hours while Lee's pale legions were filing out of the silent streets of Richmond, was tearing up the railway on which those retreating squadrons had hoped to pass into the mountain defiles of Central Virginia.

Petersburg, Richmond and Burkesville are three points of a triangle.—If Grant chooses to dissect the hypotenuse of that triangle by marching on a line just south of the Appomattox, he destroys the Danville road. And still more if Sheridan has been beforehand on that road, has the retreat of Lee been utterly cut off.

Success of the 7-0 Loan.

Our readers will notice that subscriptions to the popular 7-30 Loan are still continued in the most liberal manner.—To the Old World the success of these Peoples Loans is one of the wonders of a Republic. The Government does not seek to borrow in foreign markets; it offers no premiums to bankers, but appeals directly to the people, and with what success is sufficiently shown by the fact that during forty-three days they subscribed and paid the cash down for one hundred and sixty-one million dollars of the 7-30 Loan. There can be no stronger evidence of public confidence in Government securities. While nearly all other stocks have gone from twenty to fifty, and even a greater percent within a few weeks, all forms of U. S. bonds and stocks have remained firm except the slight fluctuations that are incident to all rapid changes in the money market. Our readers will remember that the subscribers to the 7-30 Loan receive semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum in currency, and at the end of three years from June 15th, 1865, they will have the option of receiving payment in full or converting their notes into a 5-20 six per cent. gold interest bond. The late great decline in the premium on gold makes these notes more desirable than ever as an investment, and it should not be forgotten that their exemption from state or municipal taxation adds largely to their value. There is no interruption in the receipt of subscriptions or the delivery of the notes. All banks, bankers, and others acting as Loan Agents, will pay subscribers the interest in advance from the day of subscription until June 15th.

A "Mexican Aid League," designed to aid the Mexican Liberals in their resistance of the Imperialists, has been organized in Kansas.

The price paid by the Government for horses has been advanced to \$165 for cavalry horses, \$175 for artillery, and \$180 for mules.

Phineas T. Barnum the showman, was elected a member of the Connecticut Legislature on Monday last.

In the churches at Geneva, the Swiss pray every Sunday for the success of the North and the good health of President Lincoln.

The Legislature of Nevada has refused to repeal the act to enforce contracts for payments in gold.

A city member of the New York Assembly sent up the following resolution one day last week:—Resolved, That the Clerk of this house furnish a copy of Webster's unabridged Dictionary to each member." Let them have the dictionary.

QUESTIONS.

As old winter's shortening on,
And may in a haste time be gone,
An important question will
Soon the minds of many fill.
Think ye, 'tis when will war cease,
And our land enjoy sweet peace?
Will Old England brave the whip
(She in foretimes vainly strove to slip)
By interfering 'gainst the powers
Of "Might and Right," which still are ours?
Will wily Nap—of hoodwinked France,
Against justice dare to hurl a lance?
Will oil stock remain at par?
Or, will some freak of future mar
The greaseful projects of the many,
Counting largely, on the golden penny?
Questions somewhat important those
Second how'er to, where clothes
Suited to Springtime be procured,
Of which men may be well assured,
They're neatly fitting and of latest style?
We reply to this—R. C. PYLE.

☞—We are closing out our heavy winter stock, at greatly reduced prices. We have also on hand a splendid stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, just purchased which our friends will do well to take a look at.

One of the Japanese princes has resolved to erect a sugar refinery in Japan, and has engaged two skilled Europeans to assist him in carrying out his project.

The first well in the Pennsylvania oil region was sunk in 1859. On the 28th day of August the first vein of oil was struck at a depth of sixty nine feet four inches from the surface.

MARRIED.

March 25, 1865, at the house of Daniel Weiss, in Chesnut Hill, by Rev. Henry Seiffert, Mr. Edwin A. Levering, of Hamilton, and Miss Martha Jane Weiss, of Chesnut Hill, Monroe County, Pa.

On Saturday, 25th ult., at the residence of Jacob Smith, in Middle Smithfield Township, by John Clark, Esq., Charles Titman, of Lehman township, Pike County, and Margaret Counterman, of Middle Smithfield township, Monroe County, Pa.

April 1st, 1865, by M. M. Burnet, Esq., George Johnson of Stroud township and Mary Alice Adams of the same place.

DIED.

At Emory Hospital, Washington, D. C., March 27th, 1865, Daniel Titus, of Jackson Corners, a member of Co. M, 198 Reg. P. V., aged about 33 years.

Ayre's Ague Cure.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague,
Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb
Ague, Periodical Headache or Billious
Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed
for the whole class of diseases originating
in bilious derangement, caused by
the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

Fever and Ague is not the only consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, in malarious districts, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spine, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and thus cures them all alike. It is not only the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but it is the cheapest and moreover is perfectly safe. No harm can arise from its use, and the patient when cured is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for Chills and Fever? It is true of this, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over estimated. So sure is it to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dealer complains that it is not a good medicine to sell, because one bottle cures a whole neighborhood.

Prepared by J. C. Ayre & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Wm. Hollingshead, Dreher & Brother, in Stroudsburg, and by dealers in medicine everywhere.

August 4, 1864.—lyec2m.

TO THE NERVOUS, DEBILITATED AND DESPONDENT OF BOTH SEXES.

A great sufferer having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of misery, is willing to assist his suffering fellow-creatures by sending (free), on the receipt of a postpaid addressed envelope, a copy of the formula of cure employed.—Direct to
JOHN M. DAGNALL,
Box 183 Post Office,
Jan. 12, 65.—5m.

Palmonary Consumption a Curable Disease!!!

A CARD TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings County,
New York

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED!

DR. BUCHANAN'S English Specific Pills cure in less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual, Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of an order. Address,
JAMES S. BUTLER,
Station D. Bible House,
New York.

March 17, 1864.—

OFFICE PROVOST MARSIAL.

11th Dist. Pa., Easton Mar., 27, 1865. }
The following opinion is published for the benefit of all concerned.

SAMUEL YOHE,
Capt. and Provost Marshal,
11th Dist. Pa.

OPINION.

Attorney General's Office, }
March 14, 1865. }

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War:

Sir—The first question propounded in your letter of the 20th inst., is, whether the 23d section of the act of March 3d, 1865, "superse-des" the 4th section of the Act of February 24th, 1864.

The 4th section of the act of February 24, 1864, enables any person, before a draft to furnish an acceptable substitute who is not liable to draft, nor, at the time, in the military or naval service of the United States, and provides that the person so furnishing such substitute "shall be exempt from draft during the time for which said substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted."

Under this enactment, any person enrolled, and liable to draft, may obtain exemption from the draft during the whole period for which he shall procure a substitute to be enlisted, provided the substitute shall be so long not liable to draft. It is not a mere credit for a particular draft which such person obtains by furnishing a substitute before the anticipated draft, but it is an absolute exemption which he acquires from liability to be drawn at any and every draft which may occur during the entire time for which his substitute has been accepted by the Government provided the substitute be so long not liable to draft. If, for example, his substitute is accepted as a three years' volunteer, and remains so long not liable to draft, the principal by the provision of the law of 1864, just referred to, is insured against the risk of being drafted for the whole period for which his substitute enlisted, no matter how many drafts may occur between the enlistment of the substitute and the expiration of his term of service. But the Government under this provision, is to be at no expense in consequence of the authorized substitution of one individual for another in the draft.—The party who desires to avail himself of the benefit of the privilege conferred by the law is properly and justly required to compensate the substitute.

Such being the provision of the law of 1864 on the subject of "substitutes" furnished in anticipation of a draft, the law of March 3d, 1865, provides in its 23d section as follows:

"That any person or persons enrolled in any sub-district may, after notice of a draft, and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States such number of recruits, not subject to draft as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits."

It is clear that this enactment provide for quite another case than that contemplated by the provision to which I have been adverting in the statute of 1864, and confers upon an enrolled person a privilege entirely distinct from that given to him by that statute of which he may avail himself at his option, in preference to the privilege conferred by the act of 1864.

Under the provision of the 23d section of the act of 3d March, 1865, he may in advance of a draft, "cause to be mustered into the service" a "recruit not subject to draft" when "recruit" will "stand to the credit" of the enrolled person, causing him to be mustered in, in the event of the principal being drafted, and be taken, on the happening of that contingency, as a substitute for such principal. But the credit shall avail him only for the particular draft in advance and anticipation of which he may have secured the "recruit."

There is no provision in the act of 1865 that the person furnishing a "recruit" under the 23d section, shall be "exempt from draft" during the time for which the recruit may have been accepted and enlisted. But the only benefit which a person so furnishing a recruit derives under the act of 1865, is the securing in the event of his being drafted, of a credit on a particular draft in anticipation of which the recruit may have been furnished. The "recruit" may be mustered into the service for three years, and yet, as a substitute, he can avail the person who caused him to be mustered in for, and with respect to the one draft before, and in anticipation of which he was obtained. The liability of the principal to be drafted at any other drafts occurring after the mustering in of the "recruit," and during the term of his service, is not affected. There is manifestly therefore, no conflict between the respective sections of the acts of 1864 and 1865, to which you have called my attention. One does not infringe upon or even cross the path of the other. They give different and distinct rights and privileges to the citizens liable to draft. He has the alternative course to pursue before any draft, either to buy a "substitute," and secure him to be mustered in, and thus obtain exemption from the draft, during the entire term of enlistment of the substitute, if the latter be so long not liable to draft, or he may procure for the Government a "recruit" not liable to draft, and obtain credit for such recruit in case he should be drafted, subjecting himself, however, to the liability of being compelled to repeat the operation at every succeeding draft that may be ordered by the President.

Chiefly, I suppose, the design of the provision of the act of 1865, under consideration was to offer inducement and present a stimulus to numbers or associations of individuals in any sub-district, before the liability of any of them became fixed by a draft to obtain volunteer recruits for the army. Congress in this law, offers such associations a premium to use their exertions to fill up the armies. It says to the residents of the multitudinous counties, townships, wards and precincts throughout the country, "organize yourself into recruiting societies; induce volunteers to enlist into the service before the draft; pay them such amounts of bounty as you may be able to raise by your contributions to the recruiting funds of your several districts; and when they have been enlisted into the service, the volunteers you may have raised will stand to the credit of as many of you as may happen to be drafted to the extent of the number of recruits, 'in the order designated,' and the time the recruits are mustered in."

Such is the declaration and promise of the new law. Its policy is to encourage recruiting, not the procurement of substitutes; to induce the people to organize associations for the advancement of volunteering, rather than the purchase of substitutes.

In enacting this new law, and inaugura-

ting this new policy, Congress, however, has not taken away the right of the enrolled person before the draft, to furnish a substitute, with the qualification before stated, and thus secure his exemption from draft during the time for which his substitute shall have been accepted. He still has it in his power to exercise that right in preference to the right conferred by the 23d section of the act of 3d March 1865, of obtaining a recruit previous to each draft, as it may occur, and securing thereby a credit in the event, on any occasion of his being drafted.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the 23d section of the act of March 3d, 1865, does not supersede the 4th section of the act of February 24, 1864.

The second question which you have referred to me, is, whether the recruits, which are "to be taken as substitutes," are to be considered and borne upon the muster rolls and records of the office of the Provost Marshal General, as other volunteer recruits which are obtained at the expense of the United States, or as substitutes which are furnished at the cost of the principals.

I am of opinion that "recruits" whom persons enrolled in any sub-district may "cause to be mustered into the service of the United States," in pursuance of the 23d section of the act of 3d March, 1865, are to be considered and treated as other volunteers who are obtained at the expense of the United States. It will be observed, from this analysis of the law contained in the foregoing remarks that the idea involved in the law of 1864 is substitution, while the idea of the law of 1865 is crediting. The section of the act of 1865 under consideration does not speak of the recruits in question as "substitutes," but declares that they "shall be taken as substitutes," for the persons who cause them to be mustered in. They are not substitutes but only of the nature of substitutes. Their primary and essential character, under the law, is that of credits for their procurers or principals; and this description is the first description given of them in the section in question, for after saying "which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in" the section proceeds "and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits."

A critical study of the words of the statute thus develops the fundamental idea, which I have supposed, from other indications was intended to be embodied in the law. The "recruits" who are to "stand to the credit" of the enrolled persons, causing them to be mustered in before the occurrence of the draft, I am of opinion then, are to be considered as other volunteer recruits which are obtained at the expense of the United States and not as substitutes, in the ordinary sense of that term, which are furnished at the cost of the principals.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES SPEED,
Attorney General.

March 30, 1865.

Manhood: how Lost, how Restored.

Just published, a new edition of
Dr. Cuiverwell's Celebrated
Essay on the radical cure
(without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY, and FITS; induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents. The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequence of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter his condition may, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box 4566.
June 16, 1864.—1y.

In the Orphans' Court of Monroe Co.

In the matter of the Account of E. H. Gunsauls, Administrator of Samuel Gunsauls, dec'd.

And now March 2, 1865, by agreement of parties, Charlton Burnett is appointed Auditor to make distribution of the fund in the hands of said Administrator.

By the Court.
The undersigned will discharge the duties of his appointment on Thursday, the 4th day of May next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office in Stroudsburg, when and where all parties in interest are required to attend and present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

CHARLTON BURNETT,
March 30, 1865. Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of HENRY EILENBERGER, deceased.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Monroe County, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator of said Estate, to and among those entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 21st day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Samuel S. Dreher, Esq., in the Borough of Stroudsburg, when and where all parties in interest may attend or be debarred from coming in for their distributive shares of said fund.

S. HOLMES, Jr., Auditor.
Stroudsburg, March 23, 1865.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.
June 2, 1864.—1y.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office